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WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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Honolulu, November 1, 1900.

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SUGAR.

Ewa, 5,000,000 20 27 28

Haleiwa, 175,000 100

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Haw. Com. & Sug. Co., 2,000,000 100

Haw. Sugar Co., 2,000,000 100

Honolulu, 750,000 100

Honokaa, 2,000,000 20

Kahuku, 500,000 20

Kamalo, 225,000 20

Kihikihi, 1,500,000 50

Koloa, 300,000 100

Kona Sugar Co., 500,000 100

Maunaloa, 405,000 100

McBryde, 100,000 100

Niihau, 1,500,000 20

Oahu Sugar Co., 1,000,000 100

Oahu Sugar Co., 1,000,000 100

Oloahu, 500,000 20

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Rain did not bother the Republicans. They paraded in excellent style and the cartoonist has not done them justice in the above picture.

SAM PARKER CHEERED BY THOUSANDS

Magnificent Outpouring of Republican En- thusiasm.

A Brilliant Street Parade and the Drillshed Packed to the Doors.

COLONEL SAMUEL PARKER, Re-
publican candidate for Delegate
to Congress, had it made plain to
him last night that he is the man for
the people of Hawaii.

On streets whose lines of madly
cheering thousands made Parker's
name resound, in a hall packed to the
doors, and beneath a tent outside of
this all-too-small building, the "Cow-
boy of Mana" was shown the hearts of
Hawaiians.

Rarely, if ever, has a popular candi-
date for high office at the hands of his
fellow citizens been so favored with
the plaudits of voters and friends alike,
as was Samuel Parker from dusk to
midnight.

A blaze of light surrounded him dur-
ing his ride through the streets of Ho-
nolulu between the ranks of the voters
carrying torches and flambeaus. Mag-
nificent was the parade and more in-
spiring still was the great rally which
took place inside the Drill Shed.

The scene when the candidates for
office on the Republican ticket entered
the hall and mounted the stage, march-
ing to the strains of "Dixie" and "Hail
Columbia," was exciting. Men and
women arose from their seats and
cheered until the sound resembled the
roar of a Niagara. Those who were
unable to crowd into the packed audi-
torium caught up the cry and shouted
until the welkin rang with Republican
enthusiasm.

PROCESSION MOVES.

Shortly after 7 o'clock the great pro-
cession which had formed on Hotel
street fronting the Capitol grounds and
the Drill Shed parade ground, com-
menced to move. It was a long and
brilliant array of uniformed voters.
Headed by the Government band under
the leadership of Captain Berger it
wound its way through the principal
streets. It passed down Hotel street
past the Republican headquarters, up
Nuuanu street, along Vineyard to Em-
ma street, down that thoroughfare,
countermarching and thence along
Beretania street and ending at the Drill
Shed. In the procession Sam Parker
rode in a carriage. Along the entire
route he was cheered and applauded
and he bowed his recognition at every
point. Behind him marched the can-
didates on the Senate and Representa-
tive ticket, each carrying a novel lan-
tern made of a workingman's dinner
pail. Through a red disk in the side of
each pail gleamed a light and on the
face of the disk could be read, "Four
More Years of Prosperity and McKin-
ley."

The Rough Riders in command of
Captain Wright and Walter Dillingham
made a brave showing. Forty
horsemen were there in line and Rough
Riders they were in every sense of the
word. Their dashing appearance
brought them many encomiums.

Following is the order of parade and
the organizations which participated:

Squad of Mounted Police.

Berger's Band.

Transparency—"Fourth District Solid
Republican."

Parker Rough Riders—Forty Strong, un-
der Capt. Wright and Walter
Dillingham.

Flambeau Club of Forty Men, under
Major Zeigler, Commanding Republican
Drill Corps.

First Division under Captain Sam
Johnson.

Thirty Uniformed Men in Command of
P. Travens.

Thirty-six Uniformed men in Command of
J. K. Maule.

Hon. Samuel Parker in Carriage.

Senatorial and Representative Delegates
Hon. Henry Waterhouse.

John C. Lane, L. L. McCandless, George
R. Carter, Keiki, W. J. Coelho, A.

G. M. Robertson, Clarence
Crabbe, Enoch Johnson,
Jonah Kumale.

Young Men's Republican Club—Thirty-
six Strong.

"Parker Guards"—Twenty-four Strong.
Honolulu Iron Works, 120 strong.
Honolulu Iron Works Wagon with Steam
Siren.

Twelve Police Uniformed, in Command of
Jim Kapiha.

Flambeau Club No. 2—Thirty-eight
Strong.

Mixed Organization—Forty Strong.

THE GREAT MASS MEETING.

When 8 o'clock arrived the Drill Shed
was filled. Not only were the voters
out in great numbers but women filled
much of the space. There were no less
than 8000 persons seated while along
the walls and down the aisle hundreds
of others stood.

Outside under a big tent a second
meeting had been arranged for those
who could not find standing room with-
in the hall. Over this meeting Colonel
Will E. Fisher presided. There were
speakers in plenty and they were as en-
thusiastic, if not more so than their
fellow orators upon the Drill Shed
stage. Colonel Fisher made a ringing
speech.

When the band marched into the hall
preceding Samuel Parker there was a
big shout. Judge Kauulou who was
making an address was compelled to
wait until the noise subsided and the
candidates had all taken their seats.

Clarence Crabbe presided as chair-
man in place of W. C. Achi who was ill.
He made a short address stating that
he was a Republican because the party
was nearer right upon all questions in
which the Government had been inter-
ested than the others. The people
wanted four more years of prosperity
and good wages and they could get it
by voting the Republican ticket—
straight.

He introduced J. L. Kauulou who
made a short address, mostly in Ha-
waiian. He said that S. C. Allen,
among others, had announced that the
Republican party was the party the
Hawaiians should vote for and stand
up for, as it had always been the party
of prosperity. He scored John Emme-
luth, saying he was a man of no
strength. The intelligent Hawaiians
were with the Republican party and
would vote for Samuel Parker.

R. D. SILLIMAN.

Judge R. D. Silliman was the next
speaker. He said in part:
"I felt that I had enough of politics
when I resigned a judgeship, but when
I find that the people of this country
are being deceived as to the great and
good man President McKinley, and
when I learn that the people are being
misled as to the difference between the
Republican and Democratic parties, I
feel it is my duty, and the duty of ev-
eryone to set the people right."

"What is the Republican party? It
is the party of works, the party that
does, the party that accomplishes
something. What is the Democratic
party? It is the party that talks and
talks and does nothing. In the last
thirty-five years the Democratic party
has been in power twice—for four years
each time, and they had a poor rep-
resentation each time (Laughter). They
had the Senate a large part of that
time. What did they accomplish in the
first four years? Nothing. I have said
that the Republican party is the party
that works and accomplishes some-
thing, and the Democratic party the
one which accomplishes nothing, which
is familiar to everyone who knows any-
thing of American politics. Everybody
living in these islands had an illustra-
tion of what the Democratic party will
fail to do. The Republican party was
pledged to the policy of annexation un-
der President Harrison. He made a
treaty with the representatives of this
country. After President Cleveland
was elected, and they knew that the
Republican party was pledged to an-
nexation, the Democratic party decided
to take the opposition side (Applause).
And what did they do? They sent a
man down here who was called Blount
who proceeded to take a lot of testi-
mony. And after that they sent a min-
ister here named Willis and instructed
him to make a demand on the Provi-
sional Government and surrender their
power to Liliuokalani. Now I don't say
the Republican party was right and the
Democratic party was wrong, but I say
it was a matter of policy. The Repub-
lican party declared itself in favor of
annexation and the Democratic party
in opposition, and Cleveland made a
demand upon the Provisional Govern-
ment that they surrender to the Queen
—made an explicit demand. The Dem-
ocratic party carried their policy as far
as they could with a bluff and then
they dropped it. That is characteristic
of the Democratic party."

McKINLEY NO BLUFFER.

Mr. Silliman then went on to describe

the scenes in Cuba which brought the
American nation to its feet and made
it cry out to have the Spanish barba-
ries stopped. Cleveland went as far as
he usually did, made a bluff and then
quit. McKinley sent a vessel of war to
Havana harbor which was sunk, war
was declared, Dewey sank a Spanish
fleet at Manila, Sampson a fleet at San-
tiago, and Spain sued for peace. It
did not take as long for McKinley to do
that as it did Blount to take testimony
here.

"I am addressing you from an Amer-
ican standpoint, and not from a Ha-
waiian," said Silliman. "You all know
what a man of straw is. It is some-
thing which politicians and lawyers
build up and then knock it down. Im-
perialism is a man of straw which the
Democrats built up and then commec-
ed to knock down (Laughter). What is
this issue of imperialism that we have
heard so much about? It is simply
this. McKinley did something. He sent
Dewey to Manila, and he sank a Span-
ish fleet, and the whole American na-
tion hurrahed. Democrats and Repub-
licans alike. You all know when that
fleet was sent over there how you felt.
Which one of you countenances the
cowardly act of pulling out and getting
away when a fight is on? (Applause).
When peace was declared there was
just one of two courses to adopt—give
up the Philippines to Spain, or give
them up to the rabble that did not even
represent the Philippine people, or do
the only thing a self-respecting nation
could. The American Government went
in there and took the situation bad as
it was to make something of it. (Ap-
plause).

REPUBLICAN ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

"The Republican party is composed of
Christian gentlemen. It is composed of
men with warm hearts in their breasts.
They have sympathy with down-trodden
people. President McKinley and the Re-
publicans want to make these Philip-
pines to govern in their own country, but
they want them to govern like men and
not like demons. There is no more com-
paring the people of this country with the
Philippines than there is in comparing the
Republicans with the Democrats themselves.
McKinley is following the right policy.
When the people show the intelligence to
govern, then and only then they will
have their day. That is all there is to
this great issue of imperialism which the
Democrats have raised. I have said the
Republican party is the party that accom-
plishes the greatest good that ever
struck the United States."

A VOTE FOR PROSPERITY.

"You have heard a great deal from Mc-
Cannahan. He says the Democratic party
is the friend of the poor man. It was,
however, not enough that Cleveland
should throw one-half the laborers out
of employment, but now he proposes
to cut their wages down another half by
this scheme of free silver."

"What are you going to do? To vote
for the solid, substantial community of
the country as represented by the Re-
publican party? (Cheers) should a Ha-
waiian in the audience, and the crowd
went wild with enthusiasm.)
"Are you going to vote for the silver-
tongued orators who in these islands be-
long to the Democratic party? (No! was
shouted) Vote for the party that
accomplishes—not the party that talks."
(Applause.)

DAVIS ON ISSUES.

George A. Davis said in part: "From
the discussions I have heard in the past
two weeks the Democratic party and in-
dependent speakers remind me of an army
of grave-diggers. They are trying by
every means known to resurrect the
issues that are buried and should be for-
gotten. (Cheers) I am here to dis-
cuss living issues. We may censure and
ridicule, we may abuse and criticize the
actions of those who succeeded the mon-
archical officials and all that kind of
thing, but we must not forget that be-
tween 1877 and 1883, there were no less
than five revolutions in the States. You
intermeddled. All this tended to
upset the business of the country; the
people were filled with a vague unrest.
We have now the Territorial Act given to
us by a Republican Congress and a Re-
publican President. Have been given the
right to govern ourselves, and the Ha-
waiian people are now in a position where
they should and must listen to living
issues, not dead ones. McCannahan has
been before the people of Hawaii telling
them that the Democratic party is the
friend of the Hawaiian people. This is
not true. History is against them. Every
record page of history points the finger
toward him and says, 'False.'
Hon. Samuel Parker was introduced as
the 'Cowboy of Mana,' and made a
short speech in a happy vein. He said:
"The Republican party, the party that
works," said he, "and the Democratic
party, the party that makes promises—
not get—before you in this campaign.
This great audience here tonight proves
it. We have been working for the past
five or six weeks and it is only a few days
before we will reap the benefit of that
work."

PLUMBER EMMELOTH.

J. K. Plumber then made a short
speech, and was followed by John Emme-
luth, who had the following to say:
"My friends, it is the proper thing at
a time like this that we should con-
sider what each party has to offer for
our votes. The history of the Republi-
can party is the same as that of the
reform party, and that party which
overturned the Hawaiian Government
in 1893. One of the very first acts in
the drama of the last thirteen years
was to make some regulation by which
laborers from all parts of the world
could be brought here and, when their
contracts expired, could be sent back
from whence they came."

"The little laborer of this coun-
try, the mechanic, was pushed out by
the Asiatic laborer. It was W. A. Kin-
ney who helped to make this law, and
when the plantation element of this
country found it could not be carried
out, W. A. Kinney felt seriously sick,
and his doctor told him to leave the
country. He did not have any money
to go away with until he sold his prop-
erty to A. S. Hartwell, in order to get
money to go away, because he was
afraid of you. By this act the will of
the people was subverted to a class.
From that time down to the present
day it has been the continual selling
of the people to that class. In 1894
there was a constant howling of the
people. Then it was anything to keep
the peace, and the family compact in
power. After days of obstruction, L. A.
Thurston came to us and said, 'Here,
boys, we will sell you annexation and
then we will throw them out.' We have
annexation today. We are almost at
the end of this campaign. Where is
Thurston today? He is holding the
strings of the Advertiser, trying to kill
the voice of the people. Because of the
independent stand I am taking in this
campaign everything must be done to
defeat me on the 6th of November. It
is a blessed shame. That party, that
tribe and that class would betray Jesus
Christ if they had a chance."

"The family compact tried to betray
the people in Washington. But, since
they failed, they have come back here
to put up a shameful campaign. They
have stolen from the platform of the
independent party every plank that
would appeal to the loyalty of the Ha-
waiian people. Each party has a dele-
gate to Washington, a Hawaiian. On
their Senatorial and Representative
tickets the majority are Hawaiians.
They have, and are now, filling this
community with gin and beer—and for
what? This whole situation is created
for alienating the Hawaiian voters
from the Home Rule party. Every Ha-
waiian voter ought to understand that
there is nothing that the Republican
Democratic parties you must suffer the

HOME RULE PARTY AT SQUARE

The Independents Hear Anti-Haole Talk In Rain.

Emmeluth, Wilcox and Others Speak Long and Loud to a Large Crowd.

THE Republicans were not allowed
to have all the oratory to them-
selves and Wilcox planned to hold
his adherents.

The Independents were out in force
last night. After forming in front of
Emmeluth's store on King street in
large numbers, armed with torches,
placards and illuminated signs, they
marched to Emma Square and held a
lively meeting. Many rousing speeches
were made and the big assemblage, not
discouraged by the heavy rain, filled
the square and listened attentively to
the speakers, showing their enthusiasm
by cheering and frequent applause.
Drenched through they were, they re-
mained to the end.

J. K. Kaula in opening the meeting
asked the audience to give three
cheers. The cheers were given, after
which Kaula yelled out at the top of
his voice, in Hawaiian, "Kill the
snake!"

"Who are the snakes?" asked the
speaker, continuing, "They are the
Republicans and the Democrats."

"Some of the people say we must not
complain because we cannot speak the
English language. Let me tell you,
Kaula, Kaula and myself are the
smartest at speaking English. Why
should we listen to what Kaula and
others say who did not have even a
small of the United States?"

The next speaker was R. V. Boyd.
He said, "Today the poor and the rich
are equal. These missionaries have
tried to limit your franchise, but to no
avail. We have, however, been given
our rights, and are enabled to provide
for our families. In the United States,
it is said, the voice of the people is
the voice of God. Why then should
they say that we cannot be recognized?"

"Hitherto these people said that we
were lepers and did not want to asso-
ciate with us. But, today, they are
coming to us on their knees to beg us
for our votes. Let us stand united and
work with you, and we will win. In this
matter, only, can we be sure of victory."

WAS IN PHILADELPHIA.

D. Kaula then addressed the as-
sembly as follows: "While I was
standing on the corner of a street in
Philadelphia, one day, I witnessed a
great procession. And while I was
watching the procession of the Home
Rule party this evening it reminded
me of the fact that we are just as en-
slaved as our rights in these is-
lands as they are in the States. You
have shown today that you cannot be
bribe with gin or bought with money.
I tell you tonight that the United
States and every other country will
soon see that the Hawaiian people are
intelligent, and cannot be led astray.
Let us stand united that the world
may see that we are capable of taking
care of our own interests. Look at
your friends, people of your own class,
Wilcox, myself and others of the In-
dependent ticket. We have worked to-
gether with you, and were all in prison
at the same time for our country's
sake."

"The missionaries never did anything
for you in your time of need."
Here followed D. K. Kaula, who spoke
to

DECISIONS IN THE CHINATOWN CASES

No Civil Commotion Here at the Time of the Fire.

SO SUPREME COURT HOLDS IN ONE APPEALED SUIT FOR INSURANCE

In Two Others it is Declared That the Conflagration was Done by the Act of the Civil Authorities.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Three of the Chinatown insurance cases were decided yesterday by the Supreme Court.

In the case of the Yee Wo Chan Company against the Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company in which judgment was given for the plaintiffs by Judge Silliman some months ago for \$5000, the Supreme Court affirms the decision and overrules the exceptions of the defendants.

In Yee Wo Chan against the Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company in which the defendants were given judgment by Judge Silliman the decision is likewise affirmed.

The third case, the Hawaii Land Company against the Lion Fire Insurance Company, was submitted on an agreed statement of facts and it is decided for the defendants in the same opinion and on the same grounds as the Magdeburg case.

These three cases arose out of the burning of Chinatown on January 20th last and are representative of a large number of others. Chinatown was in a very insanitary condition at the time of the breaking out of the plague and the district was placed in quarantine by the Board of Health. Early in January the Board adopted fire as a means of disinfection and thereafter from time to time until the 20th of that month burned a number of buildings. On the 10th of January a resolution was passed by the Board declaring that a portion of the district farthest inland was in an insanitary condition and infected by plague, and that the infection could not be removed by any means but fire. All the buildings within that portion of the block were ordered destroyed.

The fire accidentally spread to the Kaumakapili church and thence destroying nearly the whole of Chinatown. The stores owned by the plaintiffs which were several blocks from the spot where the fire originated. There was only a moderate breeze blowing at the time of the fire and no cause intervened between the setting of the fire by order of the Board of Health and the burning of the property owned by the plaintiffs.

WORDING OF POLICIES.

The difference in the cases and their outcome lies in the wording of the policies. In the case of the Yee Wo Chan Company against the Transatlantic Company which was decided for the plaintiffs the policies excepted among other things loss resulting from civil commotion and it is on this ground that the insurance company refused to pay the policy, claiming that there was a civil commotion in Honolulu as a result of the bubonic plague epidemic. In this case the court holds:

"That phrase 'civil commotion' is no doubt of broad meaning, but it cannot be stretched to cover the condition prevailing in this city during the period preceding the fire in question. A civil commotion requires the wild and irregular action of many persons assembled together. It is true that in this case the business of the courts and of the community was more or less interrupted, but that is not sufficient to make a civil commotion. There was nothing of a wild, tumultuous, violent, turbulent or seditious nature which the phrase is generally understood to imply and which it was intended to imply in this policy as shown by the words with which it is associated. The interruption to business was orderly, deliberate and for peaceful and laudable purposes. . . . The plague itself was not a civil commotion. There was, it is true, considerable excitement after the fire department lost control of the fire, for several thousand people had to leave their homes in haste in order to escape the flames and had to be safely conducted elsewhere and not allowed to scatter in the uninfected portions of the city, but if there was a civil commotion then it did not cause the fire; the fire caused it."

It is held that: "The circumstances set forth in the opinion did not show that the loss was caused by civil commotion so as to exempt the insurers under the clause in the policy that they should not be liable for loss or damage caused by civil commotion," and judgment is given for the plaintiffs.

BY CIVIL AUTHORITY.

Quite a different state of facts exists in the other two cases, the Hawaii Land Company vs. the Lion Insurance Company and Yee Wo Chan against the Magdeburg Insurance Company. In the policies sued upon there was a clause which expressly exempted the companies from liability "for loss caused directly or indirectly by invasion, insurrection, riot, civil war or commotion, or military or usurped power, or by order of any civil authority." It was upon this last clause in the policy that the defendants relied and this point settled the case in their favor.

The language of the policy is analyzed at great length by the opinion the conclusion being arrived at that the

words, "directly or indirectly" applied to the expression, "by order of the civil authority." The contention that to exempt the insurer from liability the order must be lawful and that the Board of Health could not lawfully burn buildings. The court holds that the insured cannot raise such a question.

THE BOARD OR PLAGUE?

Much space is devoted to the question whether the order of the Board was the cause of the loss from a legal standpoint or whether the plague was the cause. A long line of decisions is quoted on this score.

"Where loss by fire," the opinion says, "is insured against and loss caused directly or indirectly by the order of any civil authority is excepted, the order and not the fire should be regarded as the cause within the meaning of the contract. But since loss by plague is neither insured against nor excepted, the plague cannot be regarded as the cause of the loss of property destroyed by fire ordered by civil authority, though in consequence of the plague. We may add also that here as in the Virginia case (mentioned in the opinion) there was not the same pressing necessity for the destruction of the property either in point of time or as to the method of destroying it as there was in the case of Insurance Company against Boon (cited above). Nor was there the same recognized duty to destroy it at all. In cases of that kind there was a well-recognized military necessity and duty to destroy property of that kind under such circumstances, so that in making the contract such losses could fairly be considered as intended to come within the scope of the exception. But there is no well-known necessity or duty or practice of burning buildings in case of plague or other infectious diseases. On the whole we are of the opinion that within the meaning of these policies the loss must be regarded as caused by the order of the Board of Health and not by the bubonic plague. Whether the Board of Health was justified in issuing the order is not before us."

Both the opinions are written by Chief Justice Frear and are concurred in by Justices Galbraith and Perry.

The attorneys for the Yee Wo Chan Company were Paul Neumann and W. A. Whiting, and for the Magdeburg Insurance Company and the Transatlantic Insurance Company were L. A. Thurston and Robertson and Wilder. J. T. DeBolt was attorney for the Hawaii Land Company and Castle and Weaver for the Lion Insurance Company.

KOOLAU CASES RESTORED.

The "Koolau cases," so called, 82 in number which were thrown out of court at the beginning of the August term by Judge Humphreys for failure of the attorneys to appear, were all ordered placed on the calendar by the Supreme Court yesterday.

The decision in each is the same and is: "The exception to the order of dismissing the appeal is sustained and the case is remanded to the Circuit Court, First Circuit, for further proceedings consistent with this ruling. An opinion will be filed later."

The titles of the five cases are John Bell vs. Palea, John Bell vs. F. Pahia, H. H. Parker, John Bell and William Henry vs. Palea, and F. Pahia vs. Palea. They arose out of trespasses by cattle on the Koolau side of the island and have been appealed from the District Court to the Circuit Court and then to the Supreme Court.

CARSON CASE GOES TO HIGHER COURT.

The William Carson case will be appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Ninth Circuit, sitting in San Francisco. The Supreme Court last week rendered judgment for the owners and agents of the Carson, George U. Hind et al against the Wilder's Steamship Company, owners of the Claudine, which ran the Carson down and sank her and now the Wilder Company propose to take the case to San Francisco on the questions of law and of fact which are involved. The notice of appeal was filed yesterday by Kinoy, Ballou & McClanahan, on behalf of the Wilder company.

CHARGES AGAINST GUARDIAN.

In February last charges were filed against John Pac, guardian of K-nao-hoakalani (K), a minor, of Ewa, by Frank Archer, and these are to be investigated in the courts. An order has been issued by Judge Humphreys yesterday setting the case for Friday.

Wood Sails for Washington.

HAWAII, Oct. 17.—Governor General Wood sailed for the United States by the Ward liner Yucatan. He will go direct to Washington. Just before leaving he signed an order authorizing the establishment of twenty-two additional public schools in the province of Hawaii.

There were two cases of yellow fever on the revenue cutter Baracoa now in Havana harbor. General Maximo Gomez is ill at Calabazar.

WOULDN'T IT MAKE YOU MAD?



IF YOU BELIEVED YOU WOULD BE ELECTED—



AND HAD DREAMS LIKE THIS—



AND HAD DAMNED ALL THE WHITES—



AND THEN SAM PARKER HAD BEEN ELECTED.

WOULDN'T IT JAR YOU?

TO SETTLE THE ESTATE

Judge Widemann's Will In Court.

TRUSTEES WANT DISCHARGE

Death of the Widow Removes all Obstacles to a General Distribution.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

In a bill for construction of will, distribution of property and discharge of trustees, Henry R. Macfarlane, Frederick W. Macfarlane and John M. Dowsett, as trustees under the will of Hermann A. Widemann, deceased, have brought suit against Emilie Macfarlane, Martha Berger, Herman A. Widemann, Anna Widemann, Alvine Conrad, Carl Widemann, Emma Macfarlane, Wilhelmine Dowsett and Gertrude E. Lanz, in order that the court may construe the will as to the manner of distributing the legacies under the will. They also ask for a decree directing the manner in which and the persons to whom the property in the hands of the plaintiffs shall be distributed, and for the discharge of the plaintiffs as trustees.

The case hinges entirely on the question of settling once and for all the bequest of the legacies made by the late Judge Widemann upon his heirs. The death of Mrs. Widemann, following that of her husband, makes the petition in the present instance a natural one, and imperative for the closing up of the matters of the estate. The death of Mrs. Widemann removed all obstacles to a general distribution of the entire estate into the apportionments set forth in the will.

The orators, by their attorneys, Hatch & Silliman, respectfully upon to the court: That they were duly named the trustees in the will of the late Judge Widemann, duly filed in the Circuit Court, and duly admitted to probate on March 17, 1899. On December 7, 1899, the orators as executors under the will filed a petition for their discharge as executors which was heard on March 29 of this year, whereupon an order was made approving the accounts and discharging them from further responsibility. On April 13 the executors filed a receipt in court for \$22,567.84, being the total balance of the funds in their hands at the time of their discharge by the court.

In the will of Hermann A. Widemann, the latter disposed of all of his residuary estate to the orators upon trust and to pay out of the same to Kaumana Widemann, his wife, an annuity of \$5,000, and upon her death to pay certain legacies to the several children of the deceased, save and except the eldest, Otto, whom the orators charge

and believe to have pre-deceased the testator.

A further statement relative to the son, Otto, is to the effect that the latter went to sea and followed the calling of a seaman prior to the year 1871. That in that year said Otto Widemann departed for parts unknown as the orators have been informed and veritably believe, and since that time he has never been heard of by any member of the family.

All of the payments mentioned in the will have been made. After the payment of these legacies it was also stated that legacies should be paid to the surviving grandchildren in the sum of \$5,000 each, provided there was sufficient to pay the same. These were duly paid. By the accounts it appears the petitioners have received \$194,725 of capital and income, and have expended \$182,618.17, leaving a balance of cash in the possession of petitioners in the sum of \$12,106.83. There is personal property also in their hands, consisting of two paid-up life insurance policies of the total amount of \$1,810, the particular nature of which is set forth in the inventory of the estate, and also a promissory note of George E. Smith, payable bearing date of December 14, 1897, payable three years thereafter in the sum of \$500. By special request of the heirs this property has not yet been sold. The following children are alleged to be the sole heirs of Hermann A. Widemann and Kaumana Widemann, deceased, all of whom have attained their full majority, namely, Emilie Macfarlane, Martha Berger, Hermann A. Widemann, Anna Widemann, Alvine Conrad, Carl Widemann, Emma Macfarlane, Wilhelmine Dowsett and Gertrude E. Lanz, in order that the court may construe the will as to the manner of distributing the legacies under the will. They also ask for a decree directing the manner in which and the persons to whom the property in the hands of the plaintiffs shall be distributed, and for the discharge of the plaintiffs as trustees.

A GREAT MEDICINE.

"I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and find it to be a great medicine," says Mr. E. S. Phipps, of Poteau, Ark. "It cured me of bloody flux. I cannot speak too highly of it." This remedy always wins the good opinion, if not the praise, of those who use it. The quick cures which it effects even in the most severe cases make it a favorite everywhere. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents, H. T.

POLLS WILL BE OPEN AS LONG AS VOTERS APPEAR

ALL VOTERS IN HAWAII will have the opportunity to cast their ballots. It had been figured out that with the number of voters registered in certain precincts in Honolulu and with the polls only open until 5 p. m. all could not vote. It was anticipated that the natural desire of all citizens to exercise their rights might result in some football tactics at the polls.

Secretary of the Territory Cooper has set all these fears at rest. He said yesterday:

"I have decided to instruct the inspectors that if, at 5 o'clock, any qualified voter presents himself the polls shall be kept open until he has had the opportunity of voting, and no continuance open so long as there are electors presenting themselves to vote."

"While the Hawaiian election law fixing the closing of the polls at 5 o'clock has been re-enacted in the Organic Act, I consider the more sweeping provision of the Organic Act securing the rights of franchise to those qualified authority for this plan."

Secretary Cooper referred to the law which does not allow the arrest of a voter on election day except for a felony or breach of the peace, and which says every elector has the right to cast his vote.

BAKER IS KILLED BY A LIVE WIRE

Sam Johanaivitz Meets Death While at Work Yesterday Morning.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Sam Johanaivitz, chief baker for the New England bakery, Hotel street, was instantly killed early yesterday morning by receiving the full force of a live electric wire through his body. He was in the rear of the bakery establishment. The wire was exposed and in such a position that the deceased's hands came in contact with it with fatal results. One of the wagon drivers and a Japanese servant were nearby when death came, but were powerless to do anything for Johanaivitz. Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth called a coroner's jury yesterday afternoon composed of the following persons: S. Kuley, William Savidge, William Nott, P. L. Dorton, E. E. Mossman, F. Gould. Among those brought before the jury was Manager Gartley of the Hawaiian Electric Company, who was questioned as to the presence of an exposed wire on the premises. The following verdict was rendered:

"We find that the said Sam Johanaivitz came to his death at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on the 30th day of October, 1900, from shock, due to an overcharge of electricity received by contact with a live wire."

There seems to have been a general outcrop of the wires of the Hawaiian Electric Company. In a number of places persons received more or less severe shocks, and there was an exciting time at the power house about 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The engineer in charge was dancing about wildly with lamps burned out and a powerful current loose that made him afraid to handle the machinery.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth had the current at the Government power house turned off, as it was believed the wires had crossed the Hawaiian Company's, and that was the cause of the danger.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

Cork Screws



Genuine Mettlach Steins

Just received from Germany, nine different styles, with metal covers, mottoes and emblems, at

75c Each.

Sixty-one other varieties in all colors, up to

\$18 Each.

Call and see this display. Also, novelties in glass and china for table decorating. See the NEW TRUMPET VASES in GREEN GLASS, 42 inches in height.

WE ARE OPENING

New Goods Every Day...

W. W. Dimond & Co. LIMITED.

Importers of Crockery, Glass and Housefurnishing Goods.

Second floor for Stoves and Refrigerators, Granite Iron Ware, Kitchen Utensils, etc.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER. IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It Cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure matter from whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 25¢ each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd. HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantations Co., The Waialeale Agricultural Co., Ltd., The Kohala Sugar Co., The Waialeale Sugar Mill Co., The Koloa Agricultural Co., The Palaoa Tree Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Co., The George F. Blake Steam Pump Works' Establishment, The New England Mineral Leds in Kansas Co. of Boston.

The Acme Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn., The Advertiser Assurance Co. of London.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1900.

E. C. MACFARLANE.

E. C. Macfarlane is one of the gentlemen who has been boomed by the split ticket advocates as a good man who ought to be elected regardless of party.

At an obscure Democratic meeting in Kakaako on Monday night in advocating the election of Prince David, he said: "You should vote for our All. He is a representative of the monarchial idea. His election will mean that the Hawaiians resent the outrages placed upon them by the United States."

There's true blue Americanism for you. For a man who is seeking American votes for election to an American office, the above sentiment seems peculiarly appropriate. Mr. Macfarlane should be remembered on November 6th by every one who believes in representative government.

As for Prince David, we do not believe that he seeks nor wants any such miserable un-American support.

TWO SUPREME INVENTIONS.

The year 1900 may be chiefly remembered by the world at large as that which saw the practical demonstration of two ideas that may either put an end to war or radically change its character. The ideas we mean are those represented by the submarine torpedo boat Holland and the dirigible airship invented by Count Zeppelin.

In the report of the Admiral commanding the naval maneuvers at Newport the Holland is set down as a sure factor in future naval battles. That is to say it is a success. It can be sailed intelligently under water and may approach an enemy's vessel at night or lay in wait for it by day, while taking but slight risks of discovery. A small flotilla of such boats, or even one boat, would disperse a blockading fleet and in a sea fight between battleships it could easily turn the scales. Indeed one practical demonstration of the uses for which the Holland was designed might retire the battleship from the sea just as rifled guns and improved shells put ships of the Hartford and Pensacola class out of commission in war.

A successful airship that may be navigated against the wind and steered wherever the occupants want to go, means another danger to the battleship and also to the fort, the fortified city and the moving army. The heaviest ironclad would be at the mercy of a dynamite laden craft poised in air a thousand feet above it, and no fort would be safe from the attack of the aerial foe. Let a dirigible airship appear above a moving army and a panic ensues. Of course, if both sides had such powerful allies, the spectacle of the trench warfare of "daisy daisy" might come to pass; but we apprehend that the General or Admiral who asks his men to fight in balloons among the clouds will find a mutiny on his hands. "It is bad enough to travel in an airship anyway, without taking it into a battle, a rifle or so above terra firma."

That Count Zeppelin's airship is the real thing in aeronautics, is attested by this dispatch from London:

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—A cable to the Sun from London says: A dispatch to the Standard from Friedrichshafen says the airship carried four persons beside Count Zeppelin. When it rose the wind was from the northeast, blowing with a velocity of three and one-half miles a second. When the airship had attained a height of 400 yards it described a circle and then drove with the wind in a generally circular direction for about six miles. It then again described a circle, after which it made headway against the wind, which was then blowing with increased velocity. Eventually the airship descended with great ease and steadiness into the lake and was towed to the shed. The experiment was most successful. It is generally agreed that considerable progress has been made since the first ascent.

The day when all this happened saw a marked depreciation in the value of forts and battleships.

Another important result of an economic character to be had from perfected submarine boats and airships—particularly the latter—is the damage they will do to protective tariffs. Smuggling must be an easy matter when harbors may be entered surreptitiously and dutiable goods carried across frontiers by the air line and landed hundreds of miles behind a custom house.

It is the duty of the Board of Health to suspend the regulations requiring immediate connection with the sewers, until plumbing supplies can be obtained by houses outside of the trust, from whom material can be bought by citizens. Today no man not a member or confederate of the plumbing trust can buy a bath tub, a closet or any plumbing fixture or material, except through a master plumber, who in turn will not furnish the material unless he is given the job of installing it, thus giving him power to charge what he pleases. This is a plain hold up. The Board of Health regulations alone have made it possible. They can be changed at any time. The people ask the Board for relief.

If a native Hawaiian wants to take advice about what is best for Hawaii, we do not ask him to go to a haole but to the most intelligent and reliable men of his own race. The four native leaders who have made the greatest success in the practical affairs of life are John Kama, George Beckley, W. C. Ahi and Samuel Parker. When they give advice in politics or business it is worth something, while the advice of men like Williams, Markham, Kauai, Ned Bush, etc., is that of men who have never said a winning word. The successful four are all Republicans. No Hawaiian will make a mistake in going as they go. They are the leaders who always lead to safe ground.

THE STRAIGHT TICKET.

There are emotions when "to the ticket," "scratchin'" and "independents" are mentioned and even necessary. The present is no one of them.

Nothing political can be accomplished without compromise. Organisms that have means the joint action of many men, of varied race, color, position and class.

No ticket possible of composition can ever consist exclusively of what each voter considers "the best men." The reason is plain. A ticket selected by a party of mixed races must necessarily be a mixed one. A ticket to command general support must be representative of labor as well as capital and of different classes in society. A ticket made up exclusively of bankers, or of ministers, or of blacksmiths, would be weak, regardless of individual strength or high character of the candidates, because it would not be representative.

To apply this proposition to the present situation, the Republican ticket is composed of eleven natives and part natives, and eight white men. It is human nature, other things being equal, to favor one's own race. It is but natural that an Englishman should prefer an Englishman, a German a German, and a Hawaiian the Hawaiians. This natural tendency is being taken advantage of by the Independents, who are preaching a straight race issue. The Democrats are tending in the same direction. The Republicans are the exponents of the principle of race equality and must either live up to it or stand convicted of rank hypocrisy.

In private conversation it is being whispered about that certain "go-d" Republicans are going to scratch certain "bad" native names on the ticket and vote for such truly "good" and representative men as J. O. Carter and E. C. Macfarlane. The merits of Messrs. Carter and Macfarlane, and their claims to enlightenment and progressiveness is another story; but under the circumstances, for white Republicans to scratch the names of native candidates on the Republican ticket and vote for Carter, Macfarlane or any other white candidates on other tickets would be rank and indecent treachery.

As a matter of fact the most efficient and hard working men in the ranks of the Republican party to-day are the native Hawaiians. Without them the "better than thou" white Republicans will count no more than so many pictures on the wall, so far as local political control is concerned.

Are white Republicans to accept all and give nothing? Can we in decency ask native Republicans to vote the straight ticket and then throw down the representatives of their race on the same ticket by white Republican scratchin'?

It has been suggested that this subject had better be talked about privately and kept out of the papers. We believe in nothing of the kind. It is eminently a subject to be open and frank about. This is the first American election and we believe in publicly and openly demonstrating to the native Hawaiians that the party is one which keeps faith with all its members, brown as well as white.

To every Republican voter native and white we say—vote the straight ticket; if we are defeated we will go down together and try to do better next time. We would prefer by far to see every Republican candidate for the legislature defeated rather than that the white candidates should be elected and the natives left out, for it would simply be a certain indication of treachery which the party could not survive.

MR. MACFARLANE'S EXPLANATION.

Mr. Macfarlane complains that the Advertiser, although giving his speech in full in another column, commented editorially upon certain of the sentiments expressed by him.

An editorial is not the place for quoting a whole speech when that speech is given entire elsewhere in the same paper.

The meat of the sentiment expressed by Mr. Macfarlane was that voters should elect Prince David, "because he represented the monarchial idea," and second, that they should vote for him to show that Hawaiians resent the outrages perpetrated upon them by annexation.

These two sentiments were selected from a number of other choice gems and referred to editorially.

Mr. Macfarlane complains that in the editorial he was quoted as having stated that the outrage had been committed by the United States, whereas he said that it was committed by the United States through the Republican party.

This is splitting hairs. The charge is against the United States. The medium through which it acts cuts no figure in the matter.

As a matter of fact, every man in this country who knows how to read and write, knows that among the strongest annexationists were leading Democrats, and that annexation could not have been consummated but for Democratic votes.

Mr. Macfarlane is welcome however to all the comfort and satisfaction that he can get out of his explanation. The fact remains that he, an American citizen, running for an office created by annexation, appealing to American citizens possessing the franchise through annexation, specifically asks their votes for the purpose of proving that by annexation the United States Government perpetrated an outrage.

Not content with this, and not content to allow to pass by in silence that which the Advertiser had not referred to editorially, he reiterates over his own signature that he wants Prince David elected "as a stinging rebuke."

to William McKinley in particular for the damnable outrage he has committed." Are Mr. Macfarlane's party and the other candidates on the Democratic ticket ready to stand by this declaration?

William McKinley is now the President of the Government of this country, and the overwhelming indications are that he will continue to be so for four years more.

Under these circumstances will it not be the height of folly to elect a man to go to Washington, the very appearance of whose face there is intended to be a "stinging rebuke" and a standing indictment against the President for having committed a "damnable outrage?"

Is it not a foregone conclusion that, whatever little influence Prince David might have possessed in Washington, these mouthings, uttered without rebuke in the presence of the leaders of that party, will destroy that little?

There are a few people in this country, and Mr. Macfarlane appears to be one of them, who have yet to learn that the object of an election is to accomplish something in the future. Their policy is like that of a dog who, after gnawing all the meat off a bone, buries it, and then at periodic intervals digs it up and gnaws and grows over the tasteless morsel for the sheer pleasure of gnawing and mouthing.

Mr. Macfarlane is a worthy representative of the Democratic party, in the particular wherein it differs most from the Republican party. The former devotes itself to denouncing and chewing over old dead issues, while the latter is busy with the future and constructive legislation that will be beneficial to future as well as present generations.

Bryan has now been notified of his silver Republican nomination. If the party had waited a few days longer, its pronouncement might have been useful to Bryan as a political epitaph.

Hillside Democrats are getting over with Roosevelt in advance of their defeat by heaving rocks at him—"handing him some swift snuff," as Hogan says. Roosevelt takes the matter easily but will be heard from on Nov. 6th.

GOVERNMENT PHYSICIANS.

The question of whether doctors receiving salaries from the Government shall also receive extra pay from the Government for visiting sick prisoners has been many times raised and many times decided. Like the flowers in spring it appears again and again, through the efforts of doctors who wish to increase their incomes.

In Honolulu, where the prisoners number several hundred, there is a special prison physician. In most of the country districts, however, the salaried Government physicians do very little for their pay. The fact that their salaries are paid through the Board of Health, and that prisoners happen to be under the charge of the Police Department, furnishes a peg on which to hang a claim for extra pay; but there is no virtue in the claim. The money all comes out of the public treasury, and prisoners are the wards of the Government.

Attorney General Dole has taken the position on behalf of the Police Department that extra pay should not be allowed. The Board of Health has apparently taken the opposite view. If so the Attorney General should stand his ground and refuse to pay. The Board of Health should have some consideration for the state of the Treasury.

There is a generally prevailing opinion that the Board is spending money extravagantly, and if every doctor drawing a Government salary is to be allowed to draw extra pay every time he visits one of the thirty odd country jails a big additional leak will be opened in the Treasury.

The Board of Health and the Board of Education together are now spending approximately the entire amount of the annual real and personal taxes, and unless they soon enter upon a policy of retrenchment, the policy will overtake them in no uncertain terms.

J. O. Carter and E. C. Macfarlane seem to be trying to outdo Wilcox and Emmelhut in their anti-American, demagogic appeals. "Grover Cleveland tried to restore the Queen. He was a Democrat. We wanted to restore the Queen. We are Democrats, therefore elect us," is the sum and substance of their every speech. Macfarlane has lashed himself into such a fury that the only words that relieve his pain are "damn" and "hell." Tuesday night President McKinley had committed a "damnable outrage." Wednesday night it had grown to a "hellish outrage," according to this apostle of representative government. What words will suffice to keep Macfarlane from exploding before Tuesday next is a conundrum.

THE PROSPERITY ALPHABET.

Abundance of work.
Better times.
Calamity debauched.
Duty performed.
Expansion realized.
Free silver exposed.
Gold standard continued.
Hawaii annexed.
Independence to Cuba.
Justice to all.
Knowledge promoted.
Liberty extended.
McKinley's re-election.
National honor upheld.
Opportunities assured.
Quantities of employment.
Roosevelt a winner.
Stability of credit.
Trade extended.
Union forever.
Values upheld.
Values increased.
"X's" more plentiful.
Yankee Doodle Dandy.
Zenith of prosperity.

Dole was There.

Governor Dole was present at the Republican rally last night at the Ball Room. Special chairs were reserved for himself and party. He entered the hall with Mr. J. A. McAndrews and occupied one of the front seats. He was an interested auditor. It was remarked that this was Governor Dole's first participation in active local politics. His being a strong Republican is shown upon by the foreboding of events as an omen of victory on November 6th.

A QUESTION OF THE LAW

Shall the Voting Time Be Extended.

COOPER NOT AUTHORITY

Secretary Says He Merely Gives Advice--Democrats and Independents Shy.

"By what authority, Mr. Cooper, do you claim the right to give directions to the judges of election as to keeping the polls open after 5 o'clock, or otherwise concerning their methods of holding the election," was asked of Secretary Cooper yesterday by an Advertiser representative.

"I do not claim any authority of the kind," replied Mr. Cooper. "I have repeatedly stated that I had no power to direct or instruct, but only to advise, and I propose to do nothing else. It is within the power of the judges of election to act on my advice, or not, as they choose."

As to the relative merits of providing additional polling booths or keeping open after 5 o'clock, Mr. Cooper stated that he favored the latter. He said that the "additional booth" solution of the difficulty, and still thought it the best method from a practical standpoint; but he said that he had sought additional advice upon the subject and this advice had been in favor of keeping the polls open after the regular hour of closing—5 o'clock—or providing more booths. Does not strike the leaders of the Democrats and Independents just right?

They are a trifle shy of meeting the Republicans in a legal conference. As Chairman Kennedy of the Republican Executive Committee said yesterday, "The Central Committee, expressed it yesterday afternoon, 'We don't know what the Republicans have up their sleeves and we want time to think the matter over.'"

Chairman Kennedy of the Republican Executive Committee said yesterday that while the Republican Committee had not passed a formal resolution requesting a conference with the representatives of the Democrats and Independents, yet they believed that such a conference would be for the good of all, as all parties were undoubtedly desirous of polling all their votes.

Robert Wilcox, for the Independents, said that they had received word from the Republican Central Committee of the desirability of a conference and had considered the matter. Kauai had been instructed to talk it over with the Democrats, and had gone to Democratic headquarters for that purpose. Colburn and Kauai had agreed to abide by whatever the Governor or Secretary Cooper decided on. They didn't care one way or the other. If the polls were open after 5 o'clock they would not kick, and if they closed on time, well and good. Wilcox said that they were confident of carrying Oahu, Kauai, Maui, Molokai, Lanai, Maui and all the other islands, and their voters were early risers.

Kauai agreed to meet the Democratic Committee at 2 o'clock, said Colonel McCarthy for the Democrats, and did not have anything up their sleeves, and had not discussed the subject carefully and had concluded to wait.

There are several days yet before election," said McCarthy, "and we will think it all over slowly. The Republicans may have something up their sleeves, and we don't know what it is."

Lorrin Andrews, chairman of the Oahu Board of Registration, was asked his opinion on the matter. He said, "This morning I spoke to Secretary Cooper in regard to his decision as to extending the voting hours. He is undoubtedly sincere in his belief that the time can be extended without invalidating the election. I am unable to agree with him."

"Careful study of the authorities show me no legal basis for his belief. In the first place, the question of what are mandatory provisions of the present Hawaiian election law and what are directory provisions might differ with anyone's interpretation."

"One of Secretary Cooper's authorities," Parrin against Vimber, in the Indiana Reports, volume 130, page 561—holds that, 'If a statute provides that certain things shall be done within a certain time and does not declare their performance shall be essential to the validity of the election, they will be regarded as mandatory if they affect the merits of the election.'"

"Certainly an extension of time within which to vote, when our statute distinctly says the hours shall be from 8 a.m. to 5 o'clock, affects the merits of the election. In none of the decisions cited by Secretary Cooper is the question of time an element except in the New York decision, which the states is his strongest authority. In that the law was that the polls should be open from sunrise to sunset, no hours being mentioned, and the Court held that as no hours were mentioned, and as sunrise and sunset varied with the seasons, the lapse of a few minutes between sunset and darkness would not invalidate an election."

"The only decisions that I know of or am able to find in the United States where an election had been declared to be valid after an extension of the voting time is where a like law—that is, a sunrise to sunset qualification as to time—prevailed and never where there is a distinct provision in the statute that the polls shall close at a certain hour. Moreover, in certain cases the polls may be closed before that hour and none EXTENDING the time, I do not see how any provision could be more mandatory than the section as to the time for the opening and closing of the polls."

VIGGO JACOBSEN'S PLAN
Editor Advertiser: While your politicians are tinkering with the rules regulating the ballot-voting, let them introduce a half-measure. Why not adopt the system which obtains in New Zealand and let the voter vote out the names of his candidates for whom he desires to vote and leaving intact those of his choice? This plan, it seems to me,

"Honest Labor Bears a Lovely Face."

There is nothing more pleasing to look upon than a hearty, ruddy face, gained by honest toil. They are the saviors of the nation, these toilers of both sexes, struggling for daily bread.

"Pure blood makes them able to keep up the daily round of duty at home, shop or store. If the blood has a taint or impurity, or a run down feeling comes on, the one remedy is Hood's Sarsaparilla, America's Greatest Medicine for the Blood."

Poor Blood—"My blood was so poor that in hottest weather I felt cold. Hood's Sarsaparilla made me warm. It is the right thing in the right place." Hattie J. Taylor, Woodstown, N. J.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Purifies the Blood
Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine to take with Hood's Kidney Pills.

appeals not only to common sense, but to the logical sequence of natural impulses.
VIGGO JACOBSEN.

MACFARLANE TRIES TO EXPLAIN.

EDITOR P. C. ADVERTISER:—May I ask you to give space in your columns to your stenographic report of my speech at Kakaako on Monday evening, the paragraph to which you take editorial exception, which reads as follows:

"This was the foul blow of the Republican party. How can you give your allegiance to any other party than that which has been your trust and best friend. You should vote for your All. HE IS A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE MONARCHICAL IDEA, he stands today as the exponent of the Hawaiian people. His defeat will mean that the Hawaiians are indifferent as to the fate of their country, and on the other hand, his election will mean that the HAWAIIANS RESSENT THE OUTRAGE placed upon them BY THE UNITED STATES at the hands of the Republican party."

"If you would be true and loyal to your Queen and your country you will see that the All is elected, and his election will be a stinging rebuke to the Republican party, and to William McKinley in particular, for the damnable outrage he has committed."

My remarks distinctly placed the outrage of 1893 at the door of the Republican party; but in the following paragraph you distort my utterance to the extent that the outrage is laid at the door of the American people as a whole. You will pardon me if I say that you seek a partisan advantage to render me obnoxious to loyal Americans. Your editorial remarks are as follows:

E. C. Macfarlane is one of the gentlemen who has been boomed by the split ticket advocates as a good man who ought to be elected regardless of party.

At an obscure Democratic meeting in Kakaako on Monday night in advocating the election of Prince David, he said: "You should vote for our All. He is a representative of the monarchial idea. His election will mean that the Hawaiians resent the outrages placed upon them by the United States."

There's true blue Americanism for you. For a man who is seeking American votes for election to an American office, the above sentiment seems peculiarly appropriate. Mr. Macfarlane should be remembered on November 6th by every one who believes in representative government.

As for Prince David, we do not believe that he seeks nor wants any such miserable un-American support.

Your readers may judge between us as to the fairness of your treatment of a political opponent.

Respectfully yours,
E. C. MACFARLANE.
Honolulu, Oct. 31, 1900.

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—A great sensation has been caused by the allegation that Count von Posadowski-Wehner, Secretary of State for the Interior, has been bribed with 12,000 marks for his work in connection with the penal servitude bill of 1898.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.
Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co.
and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China.		For San Francisco.	
GARLIC	NOV. 10	CHINA	NOV. 3
JONGKONG MARU	NOV. 20	DORIC	NOV. 10
CHINA	NOV. 27	NIPPON MARU	NOV. 20
DORIC	DEC. 5	RIO DE JANEIRO	NOV. 20
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 13	COPTIC	DEC. 5
RIO DE JANEIRO	DEC. 21	AMERICA MARU	DEC. 13
COPTIC	DEC. 29	PEKING	DEC. 25
AMERICA MARU	JAN. 6	GARLIC	JAN. 3
		JONGKONG MARU	JAN. 10
		CHINA	JAN. 18
		DORIC	JAN. 26
		NIPPON MARU	FEB. 2

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AGENTS.

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WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in Nickel, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.
ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. KINAU,
Freeman, master, will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maunaloa Bay, Kihel, Makana, Kawahia, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 10 a. m., for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUDINE,
McDonald, master, will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kihel, Nahuiku, Hana, Hamoa, Kahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA,
Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kalaupapa, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight; this company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed. Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers. Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent. The company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passengers or freight of shippers beyond the amount of \$100, unless the value of the same be declared when received by the company and an extra charge be made therefor, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the company, and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
CAPT. T. K. CLARKE,
Port Superintendent.

If the use of one of our registers

Add to your daily profits during a year (300 working days) the sum of Five cents, it will pay 7 1/2 per cent annually;
Ten cents, it will pay 15 per cent annually;
Fifteen cents, it will pay 22 1/2 per cent annually;
Twenty cents, it will pay 30 per cent annually;
Thirty cents, it will pay 45 per cent annually;
Fifty cents, it will pay 75 per cent annually.

Wouldn't it be a good thing for you to at least investigate our registers?

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., DAYTON, OHIO.

F. T. P. WATERHOUSE, Agent.

ROW AMONG THE BIG DEMOCRATS

Macfarlane Says That McClanahan Don't Know How To Talk.

ORATOR MCCLANAHAN HAS HIS OWN IDEAS as to how campaign speeches and electioneering should be conducted, and so has E. C. Macfarlane, the man who believes in "the monarchical idea" and who would "give a stinging rebuke to President McKinley for his outrage committed on the Hawaiian people."

Mr. Macfarlane has taken to task Orator McClanahan because the latter has said in his speeches that the Democrats are the "original Home Rulers." Mr. Macfarlane has pleaded in vain with the "man who talks" to lay aside this argument. He says it hurts the Democratic party far more than it helps.

"Why, the other evening when we were down in Kakaako," said Mr. Macfarlane yesterday, "McClanahan insisted on talking about the Democrats being the original Home Rulers. He fired that statement again and again right over the heads of the natives. Why, lot of them have said, 'This McClanahan isn't a Democrat, as he says he is. He is an Independent and must be for Wilcox.'"

Mr. Macfarlane says that if McClanahan talks Home Rule to the natives as being the old original policy of the Democratic party, the natives will come to believe that Wilcox represents a policy which is right, and the Democrats will lose votes.

"We've got to beat Wilcox," said Mr. Macfarlane. "It would be a shame to send a man like that to Washington to represent Hawaii. I have told the natives in my speeches that Wilcox was a man who deserted them whenever they were in need and comes back to them whenever he thinks there is anything to his advantage in claiming to be their friend."

"At Laie, where we went last week, McClanahan insisted on talking about this same matter. He said we must be careful and not antagonize Wilcox, as it was the latter's stronghold. He said we must go carefully about and win their confidence. I told him we must wade right in and attack the enemy strongly, and I followed that policy with the result that we made an impression and had the satisfaction of getting them to receive our ribbons, which they at first refused."

Mr. Macfarlane was asked what he meant in his speech at Maunaloa Wednesday night by saying that Markham and Boyd had "Come to him with a money consideration which he had scornfully rejected."

"Did they come to you with money?" asked the reporter.

"I should say not—they wanted money from me," replied Mr. Macfarlane. "Nothing. Further he said not."

UNCLE SAM AND "LITTLE EDDY."



E. C. MACFARLANE—"You should vote for David. He is a representative of the monarchical idea. His election will mean that the Hawaiians resent the outrage placed upon them by the United States."

UNCLE SAM—"Well, now, Eddy, don't you think that sounds kind of funny from an American citizen?"

DAVID OFF FOR MAUI

Given An Ovation at the Wharf.

MUCH MUSIC AND ORATORY

Princely Democratic Candidate Leaves on Waialeale for a Stumping Tour.

The Prince stood on the steamer deck and wonderful things he said. An ulu lei hung round his neck and the sun shone on his head. He waved his hand at Berger's band and the band began to play "I Don't Care If You Never Come Back"—Wela ka Hao!—Auwe!

Several hundred people gathered on the Navy wharf yesterday afternoon at half past four o'clock to see the departure of Prince David Kawanakoa and some of his fellow Democratic leaders on their last campaigning tour before the elections.

The island steamer Waialeale, which had been specially chartered for the purpose, was moored alongside the wharf and gaily bedecked with numerous flags. The Hawaiian flag flew from the masthead.

Berger's band was on hand and furnished music between the speeches. A number of hacks and carriages hung on the edge of the crowd, their occupants eager to hear what the different spellbinders had to say.

Although the majority of the people

present were Democrats, according to their ribbons and buttons, a goodly number of Republicans and some Independents were among the crowd and many little side speeches and arguments were going on at a distance from the main body of the assemblage.

Testa, with his hands full of the last issue of the Independent, was walking around, here, there and everywhere, distributing copies of his paper to friend and foe alike. He had left his coat at home and wished that he had brought it along on his arm, for it rained every now and then and was by no means good weather for shirtwaist men.

Numbers of ladies were present showing their political sympathies by the ribbons they wore. The crowd was composed chiefly of natives and most of the speeches were delivered in the native tongue.

Exactly at half past four o'clock the band started things going with a rousing selection. Some whistle blew three times during the playing of the first piece and many thought that the City of Peking, from San Francisco, had been sighted. But the whistles were complimentary to Prince David.

After the opening selection by the band, a tall native, wearing a light spring overcoat, a cane and a big bouquet, mounted the hurricane deck of the Waialeale and addressed the crowd for a period of ten or fifteen minutes. He was followed by a Democrat from Maui who spoke in English and who was positive that Bryan would be the next President of the United States and that the same William Jennings would remove Governor Dole and make Prince David the governor of these Hawaiian Islands.

Tom Clark, his hair and mustaches forcibly indicating the direction of the prevailing wind, then delivered himself of a somewhat lengthy burst of oratory. He was enthusiastically cheered as, in fact, were all of the speakers. John Bush spoke for several minutes, urging the advisability of voting for Kawanakoa.

Prince David was warmly greeted by the crowd. He spoke briefly but with

earnestness and was loudly cheered. In the meanwhile things necessary to the voyage to Maui ports had been put aboard the Waialeale. Provisions and fireworks, soda water and beverages of a heavier calibre were included in the vessel's cargo.

At 6 o'clock the steamer sailed. Berger's band played farewell and musicians aboard twanged stringed instruments and sang sweet songs.

The Waialeale started to tear the floor out of the heavens with her whistle, by way of enthusiasm, but several horses attached to carriages, displayed a desire to jump off the wharf and the tooting had to be stopped. Cheers were safer. The sun had set in a burst of glory of ruddy gold when the vessel departed. The flags were hauled down as the boat passed through the channel and the crowd on the wharf dispersed. The Waialeale returns on Sunday morning.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The battleship Maine is to be removed from Havana harbor, as it is considered an obstruction to navigation. Yesterday General Wood saw the Secretary of the Navy, and after laying the matter before him in detail secured the Secretary's consent for the removal of the wreck. The work will be undertaken immediately upon General Wood's return to Havana, which will be within the next week.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The revival of guerrilla warfare in South Africa, says the Tribune's London correspondent, has lighted up English sentiment, especially in military circles, which is divided into military cliques and factions. Lord Roberts' leniency is condemned by impatient partisans as a source of weakness in South Africa, and the opinion is expressed that a general as cold-blooded as Kitchener is needed to suppress the lawlessness now in progress. These critics make no secret of their discontent with Lord Roberts' methods of peace-making.

The City of Peking from San Francisco arrived off port shortly before midnight yesterday. She will come in port at daylight this morning.

THEIR ALOHA TO "JACK" M'VEIGH

Board of Health Employees Present Him With a Big Testimonial.

"Jack" McVeigh was the recipient yesterday of the following testimonial from the Board of Health employees. The occasion was his retirement to take charge of the Federal Quarantine Station. As Mr. McVeigh had refused to accept any pocketbook of the contributors, it was decided to vote their sentiments in a testimonial, written under the Board of Health official letter-head, thus:

Honolulu, H. T., Oct. 25, 1900.
Mr. J. D. McVeigh.

Aloha Oe: As you are about to leave the service of the Board of Health of Hawaii, we, who have been your associates in this work, deem it proper and fitting that at this time we should make some expression concerning your past relations.

It is well known that you have been more than a faithful and efficient officer, fearless and impartial at all times.

Personal relations we have always found you courteous and obliging, ever with the kindly word and wise admonition.

We regret exceedingly that such pleasant relations as have existed are about to be severed. You carry with you to your new position our best wishes for your deservingly continued success.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) C. L. Garvin, Executive Officer Board of Health; J. S. B. Pratt, C. B. Hemmaway, B. J. Harris, J. Vivichay, John W. Francis, N. P. Jacobson, Thos. W. Carroll, J. L. Wheeler, Jr., W. T. Monarrat, Meat Inspector, Chas. Wilcox, Secretary Board of Health; C. Charles Agent Board of Health; Miss Mae Weil, stenographer; C. B. Reynolds, Superintendent of Leprosy Settlement; Edmund C. Shorey, Food Commissioner and Analyst; Samuel Johnson, Superintendent Garbage Department.

Miss Hudson has returned from a visit to Kauai. She came back on the Lanau Makea.

All Run Down No Appetite. Weak. Discouraged.

Warm climates always debilitate the nervous system. The digestion is slow, and the liver becomes sluggish. Impurities in the blood accumulate, and you go about downhearted and depressed. All this may be quickly changed with proper treatment.

Mrs. C. Kennedy, of 20 Erskine St., North Melbourne, Victoria, sends us her photograph and this letter:



"I had lost my appetite, was very weak, and all run down. Nothing did me good, and I was discouraged. I then tried

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

and it brought me right up to my usual health and strength. And I want to add a word here about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It has cured me of such hard coughs and such that I feel I could not do without it. For family remedies I rely on that word, 'Ayer's.'"

Keep your bowels in good condition with Ayer's Pills. Take just enough to produce one good free movement of the bowels daily.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

See the White House ad for a tip on the latest designs.

Heffernan, who tried to kill Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, has been taken to Oahu prison for safe keeping.

All the meteorological signs point to a succession of fine days again, says "Professor" Cross, which is good news for Honoluluans.

The steamers Mauna Loa and W. G. Hall will not leave Honolulu until Wednesday, November 7th, in order that the steamer's crews may vote.

The Mauna Loa and W. G. Hall will not sail on Tuesday on account of election day. They will leave the following day for their respective ports.

A large number of Home Rule rallies were given broadcast to natives yesterday morning just outside the board quarters of the Independent party, by John Emmelhuth.

The S. N. Castle had an cabin passengers from San Francisco: Mr. Winston, A. Mergels, T. Lucas, Mr. and Mrs. N. Bush, H. Whitcomb, C. Caldwell and B. O'Connor.

The board fence surrounding the new Hall block, corner Fort and King streets, is being taken down preparatory to making the ground floors ready for occupancy by the firm of E. O. Hall & Son.

It is officially stated by S. B. Ross, secretary of Wilder's Steamship Company, that President C. L. Wright has gone to San Francisco in connection with the company's business.

The new deputy sheriff of Honolulu, Kauai, is Mr. Berger, in place of Mr. Donaldson, who has resigned. Mr. Berger is an active young man. He will leave on Friday for Kauai.

The rice cut in the Waikiki and Paena districts has suffered from the recent heavy rains. It was lucky the rice was nearly ripe. Before further rain can be done the crops of Chinese laborers will have it cut and housed.

This October's rain was the heaviest known, so Professor Lyons reports, for eighteen years since the beginning of observations at the local weather bureau. It is reported that 6.88 inches of rain fell during the month, the heaviest recorded any October.

HOME RULE PARTY AT THE SQUARE

(Continued from Page 1.)

party, the Democratic party, can do for you which the Independent party cannot do for you.

"This is the first time in this country since 1852 that you can vote with only an educational qualification. There are 2,000 some odd Hawaiian voters in the Fifth District, and 500 and some odd white voters. It would be a crying shame if you should vote against the will of the people. In the Fourth District there are about 1,600 Hawaiian voters, and 1,300 white voters. What is applicable in the Fourth, one of the most potent things in the past, in any Legislature in which I have had anything to do, is that the representatives of the people were always in the minority. If you want to create Home Rule conditions, vote the straight Home Rule ticket from Wilcox to the last Representative. For the last thirteen years the Government has been a sham, but the time has come when the Government must be directed by the people, and not by the few. On the 6th of November I warn you to keep sober, work hard, and vote the straight Home Rule ticket."

Mrs. Fanny Kepo delivered a rousing speech, urging the natives to stand united and vote for Wilcox and the rest of the Independent ticket. "If Emmelhuth has done anything wrong in the past," she said, "let it be forgotten, for he is all right."

Emmelhuth, at this, jumped on the platform and placed a Home Rule ribbon on Mrs. Kepo's head.

Robert Wilcox made practically the same speech yesterday at Brewer's wharf, and which he has given at recent meetings with very few exceptions.

"I was instructed by Representatives of the United States Government to organize the Home Rule party in these islands," he said. "If you want anything, you can get it through the Home Rule party, and through no other."

During Wilcox's speech it rained very heavily, but still people stood to near him out.

SAM PARKER CHEERED BY THOUSANDS

(Continued From Page 1.)

work. I depend upon you voters to make it so. I will include the ladies and children also. I know the children will talk to their mothers and their mothers to their fathers about Republicanism, and that will do good. I am sorry that McClanahan is not here. My friend McClanahan has made a statement that when I was in Washington I shook hands with President McKinley and had about four or five minutes' conversation, and then laughs about my being a friend of McKinley's. I am proud to say that I have shaken hands with McKinley, and also that I have had luncheon with him. McClanahan forgot to mention that I have met Bryan. I met him a year ago, shook hands with him and told him that at the last election I lost some money by betting on him. He said he was sorry. I told him I was not, because if I had not bet on him I would not be shaking hands with him. (Laughter.) I said to Bryan also, 'I hope some of these days you will be in Honolulu, and if you do I will kill the fat hen, hitcock on my ranch,' and I said, 'When you do come I won't have the honor of entertaining President Bryan, because it will be just Colonel Bryan, as usual. (Laughter.) I told him he had as much show to be a President as I have. (Applause.) On November 6 I am sure my prediction will be fulfilled and that the Delegate from Hawaii to Washington will be a Republican, and also the 50th ticket will be elected. The Democrats are good for promises and talk—that's all they are good for. The Independent party I don't want to say anything against, because I don't think they will be in it. My friends say they are afraid of the Independent party. I say to them, 'Neither the Democratic or Independent party will be in it.' (Applause.) I know I will be successful on November 6. (Applause.)"

Mr. Parker then addressed the audience in Hawaiian for a few minutes.

T. McCANTS STEWART.

T. McCants Stewart delivered a carefully prepared address on the local issues as well as those of national origin and held his audience until the last word was spoken. He said in part: "Born in a log cabin, in early life a rail-splitter, I became the first Republican President of the United States, and the name of Abraham Lincoln will live forever. The son of a tanner, himself a rough, hardy soldier, he became the second Republican President of the United States; we shall always place U. S. Grant by the side of George Washington. The driver of mules on the townships of Ohio, he became a Republican President of the United States, and the martyr James A. Garfield went down with that immortal trinity, Lincoln, Grant and Garfield. (Applause.) In promoting these men of humble birth and of lowly life to be the first citizens of the United States and to be kings among kings, the Republican party for the first time in the history of the world proclaimed practically the doctrine of manhood, equality and equal opportunity with every man in civil and political life. (Applause.) From these things how can we vote with a party such as Mr. Macfarlane represents, who advocates the principles of monarchy and who lauds to the skies Prince David because he happens to be a descendant of royalty. I say that that plea falls when aligned with the doctrine we have been accustomed to hear and when we have seen men taken from the cabin and the farm and town and made Presidents of the United States. (Applause.) I cherish the hope that the citizens of this new Territory will proclaim this appeal of McClanahan, that we should support Prince David, who is an excellent man and possesses good qualities, it is true, but that we should support him because he happens to be a son of royalty. It is strange Macfarlane says he is a Democrat because Cleveland did so much for this country. I don't see how an intelligent person can stake his Democracy of the present day on the Democracy of Cleveland, because Cleveland just now is not much of a Democrat."

"I am just as sure that the signs of the times point in the right direction when I see them pointing in the direction of the election of McKinley, and it becomes our duty to see to it that Wilcox and Prince David do not go to Washington. The people of the United States have no sympathy for royalty or monarchy. It is not in their institutions. We must send Sam Parker, and the things we want to obtain for Hawaii from a Republican administration can be obtained."

Mr. Stewart's concluding words were the signal for the closing of the meeting and the crowd was dismissed by Chairman Crabbe amid the strains of "The Star Spangled Banner."

OVERFLOW MEETING.

The meeting in the tent on the parade ground was a big one. Among the speakers, who were all Hawaiians, were John Kalaniana'ole, W. H. Kaula, S. K. Kaula, Mr. Kawanakoa, Joe Kolana, J. Lane and many others.

Will E. Fisher, the chairman, made a speech that brought forth great enthusiasm. His introduction of each speaker was unique, and his speech was a business-like talk on the issue of the day.

TENCHOSSETSU TO BE CELEBRATED

Japanese Will Have a Merry-making on Next Saturday Afternoon.

There will be a big celebration of the Japanese Tenchosetsu this year. The Japanese merchants and the Young Men's Club will unite in making the occasion memorable. On Saturday from 1 to 5 o'clock at the home of members of the Yokohama Specie Bank, 741 Nuuanu street, almost opposite Mr. Damon's house, the festivities will be held if fine; if stormy, however, they will be held in the Japanese primary school on Nuuanu street near Vineyard.

The Japanese anthem "Kimigayo" will open the meeting. Then addresses will be made by K. J. Imanishi, T. Ishikawa, Dr. I. Katsuki, A. K. Ozawa and other in both Japanese and English.

Sports will follow. The winners are to be rewarded. Refreshments will be served.

District Judge Lyle A. Dickey officiated at the wedding of Miss R. Murakami and T. Masuda. The marriage took place at the residence of the groom. Most of the prominent Japanese were present.

POLLS OPEN TILL ALL HAVE VOTED

Cooper Quotes Authorities To Back Up His Opinion.

SECRETARY SAYS LAW ON POINT OF TIME IS MERELY DIRECTORY

He Holds That More Than Three Booths Cannot Legally Be Used at one Polling Place in These Islands.

SECRETARY of the Territory Cooper has not changed his opinion that it is not compulsory upon the Registrars of Election to close the polls promptly at 5 o'clock.

A long list of legal authorities are cited in a brief upon the subject by Mr. Cooper to prove that the individual requirements of each precinct shall determine whether or not the polls shall close at the hour specified.

The ruling which Mr. Cooper makes upon the question is that if at any time during the day on which the election is held they find by their lists of registered voters that all those named therein have voted at the polls they are at liberty to close immediately at 5 o'clock.

On the other hand, if at 5 o'clock there were no voters in line they would also close the polls, as it would show that even if there were other voters yet to cast their ballots, there was ample time for them to do so without keeping the polls open for a longer period.

In further support of his argument Mr. Cooper says that if there were at 5 o'clock duly qualified voters standing before the booths who had not been able to get within them, the polls should be kept open for a sufficient period to give them an opportunity to vote until an interim occurred in which no qualified voters were present and waiting to vote.

QUESTIONS ASKED COOPER.

The following questions were propounded to Mr. Cooper yesterday:

1. The law prescribes that there shall be but three polling booths in each precinct. It also prescribes that polls should close at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

2. If it is good law to ignore one section of the law, why is it not equally good law to ignore the other, and allow booths enough so that everybody could vote within the prescribed period?

3. Is not the keeping of the booths open until long after dark liable to lead to disturbances?

4. If there are voters still in line at 12 o'clock, the closing hour of the day, does your ruling go to the extent that they can continue voting until after 12 o'clock the next day?

5. Is there not less objection to having a large number of polling booths during daylight, than there is to prolong the election for a number of hours after dark, as will necessarily be the case in several of the precincts in Honolulu?

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

Mr. Cooper stated to an Advertiser reporter that he had already prepared a brief on the subject covering the questions generally. However, answering them specifically, he said:

"In answer to question number 1 I will say this: It appears that the provisions of sections 46 and 47 of the Rules and Regulations for Administration of Oaths and Holding Elections coupled with the latter paragraph of section 70, ARE MANDATORY in their character, whereas the provision in regard to the hour of closing the polls is DIRECTORY. Section 46 reads: 'The inspectors shall prepare at each polling place a suitable compartment or space in which shall be placed, at a point convenient for voters, the two ballot boxes heretofore provided for.' Section 47 provides the details of the methods employed in arranging the interiors of the booths. The latter paragraph of section 70 says: 'When a voter is in the balloting compartment for the purpose of marking his ballot, no other person shall, except as provided in section 72 hereof, be allowed to enter the compartment or be in a position from which he can observe how the voter is marking his ballot.'

AS TO DISTURBANCES.

"As to question number 2, which refers to question disturbances, I cannot say why that should necessarily be so. The whole ruling is based purely upon the necessity of the case, and should the polls at any time during the day remain unoccupied by voters, the inspectors would not continue the hours, but would close at 5 o'clock. IT RESTS ENTIRELY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE VOTERS.

"Now for number 3, taking in the 12 o'clock limit. The day upon which an election is set is also decided to be mandatory, and cannot be changed over from one day to another. Consequently the time limit is midnight.

"Number 4. This has been felt to be a violation of the mandatory provisions of the law, whereas the prolonging of the hours in which to allow the voters to cast their ballots, is directory."

POINTS TO CONSIDER.

Mr. Cooper stated three situations had arisen with reference to the closing of the polls by the inspectors at any time after they are satisfied that all the voters in their precincts have voted. Second, the closing of the polls at 5 o'clock in case there are no duly qualified voters present offering to vote. Third, the keeping open of the polls beyond 5 o'clock if during the day the polls have been continuously occupied, and if at the specified hour for closing there are still others present who desire to vote and have the legal right to do so.

"For instance, if in precinct 1, Fourth District, all the voters have cast their ballots by 5 o'clock, and the registration lists show no more voters entitled to cast ballots, the polls can be closed at 5 o'clock.

"If in precinct 2, Fourth District, voters have been standing in line all day, and no interims of any consequence have occurred from sunrise to sunset, then the judges, under Mr. Cooper's ruling, could prolong the hour of closing until the lists had been exhausted, or until an interim occurred, which would prove to them that there was no hindrance in the way of other voters coming to the polls and voting.

"If in precinct 3, Fourth District, there should be as many voters as in precinct 2, and yet during the day there had been several stretches of time wherein the voters did not avail themselves of the opportunity to vote, then the judges would have the right to close the polls at 5 o'clock.

"There will be three ballot boxes, instead of two, as provided for in the laws and regulations governing elections. One for Delegates to Congress, one for Senators, and one for Representatives.

"That is another directory provision," said Mr. Cooper. "The ballot box for Delegates to Congress is perfectly in line with the reasoning of the rules. I have prepared the following brief upon this question which I believe sustains my position thoroughly. In one of them the New York Circuit Court of Appeals takes the stand that if voters are in the polling room when the hour for closing arrives, and they are legal voters, they can cast their ballots without prejudice."

The brief in full reads as follows: "Constitutional and statutory provisions for the conduct of elections are either mandatory or directory, and a violation of a mandatory provision will void the election without regard to the motive of the person guilty of the violation and without inquiry into the effect of the result of the election, but in case of a directory provision the election will not be set aside unless the disregard of the provision has been produced in the result of the election. When the election is fair and honest, courts will not disfranchise the voters unless compelled to do so by the peremptory requirements of the law.

Directory provisions are such as are not of the essence of the election, but are enacted as a guide to the officers of the election. As to what requirements are mandatory and what are merely directory, the cases are not all in agreement, and it may be difficult in some cases to determine from the authorities into what class a provision falls, but it may be said that the tendency of the courts and also of legislative bodies is not to hold a provision mandatory unless it is clearly of such a character that its violation will tend to prevent a correct determination of the result of the election, unless it is declared in the law that its violation shall render the election void. This is true even if the language is prohibitory as to officers or even if its violation may subject the offending officer to penal liability. (6 Am. & Eng. Enc. 223.)

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If the polls are kept open after the proper hour to permit legal voters to vote when there was not time enough to receive all the votes within the proper hour, and no illegal votes are taken, it would seem as though all the votes should be counted, and it has been held that the requirement to close at sunset is directory only. (6 Am. & Eng. Enc. 322.)

The closing of the outer door of the room where an election is held, at sunset, and then permitting the voters within the room to vote, will not render the election invalid unless it is shown either that legal voters were excluded by closing of the door or that illegal voters were received after sunset. The provisions of the statute as to time of opening and closing of polls is directory. (8 N. Y. Court of Appeals 67.)

Statutory provisions requiring the polls to be opened and closed at certain hours of the day are not generally mandatory, and in the absence of fraud and injurious consequences a failure to comply with them will not generally, if itself, render the election void. (Pain on Election, section 29.)

"The strongest case of all appears to be in the New York Court of Appeals," continued Mr. Cooper. "There the doors of the polling booth were closed at sunset, and all those inside the room were allowed to vote, notwithstanding the hour had long past. The court said the hour of opening or closing the polls was simply directory. The law generally seems to be that directory rules or laws may be set aside without interfering with the validity of election, provided that no legal voter is thereby deprived of his franchise, nor any illegal voter allowed to vote, and that the result is not made indeterminate."

WAY OPEN FOR ABUSES.

Editor Advertiser—Secretary Cooper's position seems to be that certain provisions of the law governing elections are mandatory, and some directory, and the ground is taken that the provisions as to the hour of closing the polls is merely directory.

The statute governing the case provides: "The polls shall be opened by the inspectors at eight o'clock in the morning of the election day, and shall be kept open continuously until five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, unless all of the registered voters of the precinct shall have voted their votes previous to that time, after which the polls shall be closed and the votes counted as hereinafter provided."

This provision is held by him to be directory only, and need not be conforming to. But the provision that only three voting shelves or compartments shall be provided at each polling place is held to be mandatory.

The distinction would appear to be so arbitrary, and merely a matter of opinion.

If the strict letter of the statute may be departed from, it would seem fairer, and attended with much less danger, to permit the construction of more than three shelves or compartments within the polling place, to be used within the hours named, and under the safeguards provided by law, than to permit the voting to continue into the night after the time limited by the statute.

If the latter is permitted, great abuses may arise. Some polling places will be kept open long after others have been closed, and the opportunities for fraud multiplied.

The safe course is to conform with the statute, and if the result shows that the provisions are inadequate, to allow all to vote who are entitled to do so, then the law should be amended. To depart from the requirements of the law is dangerous.

WILLIAM O. SMITH.

SEWER SYSTEM NEARLY READY

Kukui District is to be Protected From Storms in the Future.

The contractors, Vincent & Belser, have nearly finished their construction of the sewer system. It is expected it will be ready today to turn over to the Government. Just a few bits of work will have to be looked over and finished up. The outfall is not completed. The engineer in charge, Mr. E. Edwards, says the actual work is completed, but the system cannot be operated just yet.

Mr. McCandless, Superintendent of Public Works, about a month ago notified the Board of Health that the work of constructing the sewer could be undertaken early in November. Just as soon as Engineer Edwards notifies the board that work may be begun, the housekeepers will have to install the plumbing. This will consume several months.

Board Supervisor Campbell will guard, as far as lies in his power, against further damage from heavy rain storms and floods. On Kukui street, between River and Nuuanu streets, the Government is now having constructed a 400-foot cement storm drain pipe. This pipe will tap the district bounded by Fort, Kukui, Beretania and Vineyard streets. These are the districts, it will be remembered, which suffered so severely from the recent storms.

The street department nowadays is kept busy. The damage done to roads and streets is being rapidly remedied. In many of the outside places, however, nothing has been done. That is because the city work was considered the most important.

The center pier of the Kalihia bridge is completed.

THE WOLF AND THE BALLOON.

"The sleep of the laboring man is sweet, whether he eat little or much," says the proverb.

It depends upon the condition of his digestion and the character of his meal for the day. Observation shows that certain forms of dyspepsia are even more common among laboring men, meaning those who work chiefly of the hands and are largely out of doors, than among the classes who take life more easily.

"Whether I ate little or much I felt blown out like a balloon, and exceedingly uncomfortable," says Mr. W. H. Johnson. This gentleman is a stationer, doing business at 252 1/2 Abercrombie Street, Redfern, Sydney, N. S. W.

His ailment was just what he calls it in his statement of November 10th, 1899—indigestion. And, too, the fact is worth noting that he was blown out with the same substance which swells a balloon—gas; manufactured by a slightly different process.

Taken into the stomach, food must either digest and pass on its way, or ferment and create gas and other products of decomposition. In the latter case we have the condition (often complicated) known as indigestion or dyspepsia. Most of our complaints arise from it, or are aggravated by it. It is subtle as a creeping serpent, and pitiless as a hungry wolf.

If Mr. Johnson's case, had he not had a business of his own, and been, therefore, his own master, he would have been compelled to lie up, and abandon his work. As matters were, he humored himself, and lost nothing except his enjoyment of good health; which, he admits, was an item to make account of.

"After enduring this most disagreeable affliction for a time," says Mr. Johnson, "a confectioner of Annandale, Mr. Cowling, recommended Mother Selge's Syrup, which relieved me immediately. I thoroughly believe it cured me, and I recommend it to everyone I know."

"Whenever I have the least suspicion that I am threatened with an attack of indigestion, I take a dose, and it never fails to ward it off. I am persuaded that if I had not used Mother Selge's Syrup in the beginning I should by this time have been suffering severely from this prevalent malady. I trust that the publications of my experience may lead others afflicted with digestive troubles to use the medicine to which I am indebted for my own speedy recovery."

Mr. Johnson puts the point clearly and strongly—Stop the disease at the very outset; don't let it assume the chronic form which, involving more or less all the organs and functions of the body, is so hard to cure. Remember the adage about the ounce of prevention.

NEW EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

It is understood that Dr. Pratt, Sanitary Officer of the Board of Health, was ordered the position yesterday of Executive Officer, to succeed Dr. Garvin, who has resigned. Dr. Pratt, it is said, asked time to consider the matter.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY IN CHICAGO.

Higgin Brothers, the popular South Side druggists, corner Sixty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue, say: "We sell a great deal of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and find that it gives the most satisfactory results, especially among children for severe colds and croup." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Henson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents, H. T.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH

Business Transacted Yesterday.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED

Dr. Garvin Will Serve as Executive Officer for a Fortnight More.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The Board of Health yesterday considered and acted on a number of routine matters. The resignation of Plumbing Inspector Duffy was accepted. Engineer Kane was appointed assistant plumbing inspector. Duffy's successor has not yet been chosen. The resignation of J. D. McVeigh as agent of the Board of Health was accepted. Dr. Garvin's resignation was read and an effort was made to table it, but on Dr. Emerson's motion it was accepted. Dr. Garvin to serve until his successor is appointed. Dr. Garvin said he hoped that this would be within two weeks.

Dr. Cleveland, examining physician for the girls' schools of Honolulu, reported that she had vaccinated 120 pupils, and that all the teachers but one had health certificates. She said there were few absences among the children, and in better health and better dressed than last year.

A letter was read from Bishop Willis relative to a complaint by the health officer about the closets at Iolani College. Bishop Willis contended they were in satisfactory condition. Dr. Wood said they were not, and he also said that most of the private schools of the city needed to be stirred up to put their premises in better condition.

A letter was read from citizens in Puna district, complaining of the absence of attention by Government physicians. It was ordered that a communication be sent to the district physician of Puna calling attention to the fact that it was alleged that certain portions of the district were without medical attention and asking for an explanation.

Dr. Garvin, executive officer of the Board, reported on the water conditions at the new cemetery at Pearl City. The site of the cemetery was approved lately by the Government, and the Board of Health proper disposition be made of the water, which issues from a large spring in the grounds. It was feared that some of this water might be used for domestic purposes and breed diseases. Dr. Garvin reported a reservoir had been built holding 55,000 gallons, and that the cemetery company assured him that all the water would be used for irrigating purposes. The reservoir surrounds the spring.

Dr. Garvin said the conditions were apparently satisfactory. Dr. Wood said that if later the water was found contaminated it would have to be pumped to sea. Dr. Cooper moved that the executive officer's report be acted upon favorably, which was done.

A petition was received from residents of Kahului for sanitary regulations. Drs. Cooper and Emerson and Attorney General Dole were appointed a committee to draw up such regulations for Kahului and other outside towns.

E. S. Porter addressed to the Board a letter asking for an exclusive franchise for a number of years for removing dead animals from the streets of Honolulu. He offered to provide the necessary wagons and to do the work at the Board's price. Dr. Garvin said that the Board of Health had its own dead animal service, which was satisfactory. Porter will be so informed.

A letter was read from George H. Robertson, of the American Sugar Company, complaining that the vegetation on the lower settlement side of the Fall on Molokai was being burned by the vandalism of residents, and that the forests were in danger. Superintendent Reynolds of the lower settlement said that there had been no burning of unnecessary vegetation, that fires it had never spread, and that there was no danger whatever of the forests being destroyed.

Some time ago Government Physician Davidson, at Lahaina, Maui, was asked to report on the application of residents there for permission to build over and about the Lahaina canal. Dr. Davidson's report was read yesterday. He said that the canal was a marsh with no inlet or outlet, and no apparent current. The water came from underground springs, and slowly percolated to the sea. He said that the marsh was no menace to health now, but it would be wrong to allow houses to be built over it. The Board passed a resolution that no building should be erected within fifty feet of the canal.

Dr. W. H. Schwallie sent in his resignation as Government physician at Kaunakakai, Molokai, which was accepted.

A letter was received from Dr. McCandless of Puna, Maui, asking for the Board's orders as to the treatment of pupils in the public schools who were absent on the days he came to examine them. He wanted to know whether these children should be debarred from school until they had been examined. It developed that there is a rule of the Board of Health to the effect that no child shall be permitted to attend school unless with the Government physician's certificate, and that the teacher was subject to a penalty of \$5 for admitting such attendance. Dr. McCandless will be informed of the rules in order to carry them out.

Dr. Garvin reported that the slaughter houses in Heli were still in an abominable condition, and that nothing had been done to make them sanitary.

The Board of Health then went into a secret session from which the newspaper reporters were excluded and concerning the transactions of which nothing has leaked out except the appointment of Engineer Kane.

CLERK CROWELL
DEPUTY SHERIFF

Down Again

in prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely.

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CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

CLERK CROWELL DEPUTY SHERIFF

Goes to Koolau and H. C. Moss- mann Takes His Place in the Department.

H. C. Mossman, formerly a messenger in the office of Attorney General Dole, has been appointed to the position of clerk in the office of High Sheriff Brown to fill the vacancy made recently by the resignation of Clerk Crowell on account of ill- health.

Attorney General Dole, in speaking of the appointment, said yesterday: "I believe that an occasional word of well-earned praise tends to promote good public service, and am glad of an opportunity to mention H. C. Mossman. He came into my office a few weeks ago to do the work of a messenger and has been so courteous, capable and reliable that it seemed a waste of good timber to keep him in that capacity. He has left today to take the position of clerk in High Sheriff Brown's office."

Crowell, who retired from the High Sheriff's office, goes to Koolau as Deputy Sheriff, to fill the office left vacant by the resignation of Frank Pahl, who is now a candidate for the House of Representatives on the Republican ticket. This resignation was handed in some time ago and Mr. Crowell offered the position immediately, although he was then desirous of leaving police work altogether on account of continued ill health. He leaves for Koolau on November 8. Deputy Sheriff Mc- Ginn will act as Deputy Sheriff of Koolau in the interim. Mr. Crowell's friends congratulate him on his advancement.

Accidents Will Happen.

Man wasn't made to suffer, but accidents will happen, and to meet such cases, Nature designed the roots, herbs, gums and leaves for the healing of the nation. Nature's way to treat a cut, bruise or a burn, is to cleanse, draw and heal, and that's the way Kikapoo Indian Salve acts—just as nature acts. It acts that way, be- cause it is Nature's own remedy, com- pounded from materials gathered in Nature's infallible laboratory; unadul- terated, pure and simple. The same ingredients found in Kikapoo Indian Salve were in use for centuries before the Red Men divulged it to the Pale Face. They healed nations ages ago, they act the same today. Hobron Drug Co., agents for the Kikapoo Indian Remedies.

Humane Officer's Report.

Cases of cruelty to animals investigat- ed during the month of September, 2; ar- rested, 2; convicted, 1; acquitted and re- primanded, 1; horses humanely killed, 1; cases of horses unfit for work and order- ed out of harness, 8; animals abandoned to die, 1; cases of beating and whipping, 6; cases of overloading and overdriving, 12.

The Kinan is scheduled to sail next Wednesday, instead of Tuesday, as usual. She remains a day later than the force may be enabled to vote on election day.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED Polariscopes!

OF THE LATEST COMPOSITION

Chemical Balances.

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PURE CHEMICALS

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THE SUGAR PRODUCTION OF HAWAII FOR PAST TEN YEARS

The following is the statement of the production of sugar on the Islands of Hawaii, Maui, Oahu and Kauai, given out by Secretary Boite for the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, covering a period of ten years from October 1, 1890, to September 30, 1900.

The schedule shows in that time an increase in production of 143,370 tons of sugar per annum for the entire group. Hawaii's production has increased 28,355 tons; Maui, 21,227 tons; Oahu, 44,646; Kauai, 29,129 tons. The largest percentage of increase has been developed on the Island of Oahu.

The crop for the past year, ending September 30, 1900, was handled by the local agencies, as follows: W. G. Irwin & Co., 45,405 tons; H. Hackfeld & Co., 60,690; Theo. H. Davies & Co., 35,929; C. Brewer & Co., 43,437; Castle & Cooke, 27,410; Alexander & Baldwin, 43,645; F. A. Schaefer & Co., 12,891; M. S. Grinbaum & Co., 11,352; Henry Waterhouse & Co., 3,752; J. M. Dowsett, 4,019; H. M. Von Holt, 770; M. W. McChesney & Sons, 255.

The full statement of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association is as follows:

HAWAII—	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Waikeke Mill Co.	4,577	3,094	3,836	6,410	5,028	6,410	8,209	7,703	8,191	8,220
Hilo Portuguese Sugar Mill Co.	5,377	4,023	6,014	8,488	5,714	7,216	6,744	8,290	6,880	7,841
Onomea Sugar Co.	5,250	6,260	6,833	9,400	7,967	10,033	10,432	8,304	8,404	7,131
Pepee Sugar Co.	3,192	3,431	4,773	5,761	5,092	5,092	7,474	6,914	7,350	6,237
Honolulu Sugar Co.	2,220	2,112	2,482	2,554	2,885	2,844	5,181	4,932	4,968	6,228
Honolulu Plantation Co.	6,970	3,930	5,377	5,234	4,115	7,675	9,491	9,218	8,980	11,331
Kalahele Plantation Co.	2,497	2,181	1,410	1,764	1,764	2,430	6,032	3,971	5,337	4,119
Laupahoehoe Sugar Co.	1,968	1,577	1,562	1,575	855	2,261	2,543	3,554	3,564	2,512
Oekala Sugar Co.	72	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
John N. Wright	910	1,080	377	600	890	1,817	1,817	1,170	1,732	1,838
Kukui Plantation Co.	521	1,080	377	600	890	1,817	1,817	1,170	1,732	1,838
Kukui Mill Co.	4,610	3,015	2,550	3,421	3,383	7,330	9,050	4,133	6,081	6,018
Hanalei Plantation Co.	5,677	4,200	3,068	4,500	5,041	10,557	10,125	3,519	7,519	7,629
Panauhau Plantation Co.	2,538	2,564	1,528	2,567	2,567	6,774	10,018	6,198	9,111	8,117
Honokaa Sugar Co.	547	309	290	497	497	497	497	497	497	497
R. M. Overend	1,065	1,065	1,065	1,065	1,065	1,065	1,065	1,065	1,065	1,065
W. H. Rickard	1,065	1,065	1,065	1,065	1,065	1,065	1,065	1,065	1,065	1,065
Pacific Sugar Mill	1,065	1,065	1,065	1,065	1,065	1,065	1,065	1,065	1,065	1,065
Neill Mill and Plantation	703	637	700	1,008	937	1,108	1,406	800	1,049	1,571
Halewa Plantation	3,833	2,305	2,203	2,543	2,510	3,778	4,903	1,508	4,119	3,345
Kohala Sugar Co.	1,696	1,242	974	803	803	1,756	1,007	1,007	1,007	2,305
Puehuhu Plantation	859	890	844	800	800	2,230	994	1,007	1,007	1,007
Union Mill Co.	2,972	2,065	1,230	1,470	1,464	2,775	1,823	877	1,232	1,377
Hawai Mill (R. R. Hind)	1,455	581	754	755	862	1,043	1,485	426	609	613
Greenleaf Plantation	5,510	3,158	3,250	4,040	5,790	9,179	7,544	7,104	7,732	8,203
Kona Sugar Co.	4,135	2,333	3,790	4,440	1,408	6,660	8,533	4,795	11,818	9,001
Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Co.	277	162	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
Hawaiian Agricultural Co.	76,896	58,551	57,078	72,199	61,643	109,299	126,736	91,006	117,239	115,234
I. C. Chong-Pahala										
MAUI—										
Kipahulu Sugar Co.	1,446	1,103	1,628	1,512	976	1,787	2,047	2,250	1,931	1,899
Hamao Plantation	2,219	1,104	945	858	1,119	3,778	852	1,411	2,024	2,114
Hana Plantation Co.	3,554	2,062	2,154	2,690	2,492	2,771	2,850	2,141	2,179	2,406
Huilo Plantation	990	842	842	842	842	842	842	842	842	842
Hakua Sugar Co.	4,158	4,208	4,289	3,581	3,688	4,886	5,400	4,604	4,886	5,512
Pala Plantation	4,643	4,471	5,512	5,459	4,860	5,606	6,378	5,801	6,208	6,795
Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co.	11,341	7,785	11,106	11,429	9,788	11,933	12,537	15,972	16,521	17,896
Walhee Sugar Co.	1,125	1,103	1,300	1,501	1,501	1,501	1,501	1,501	1,501	1,501
Waluku Sugar Co.	2,087	1,524	2,117	1,762	4,900	6,655	6,461	6,728	7,412	7,770
Waikou Sugar Co.	1,061	802	834	786	905	1,103	1,113	1,425	1,502	1,480
Waikou Plantation	769	859	702	937	905	1,103	1,113	1,425	1,502	1,480
Olowalu Co.	2,332	1,977	2,203	2,558	1,787	3,818	3,912	5,508	10,569	10,316
Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd.	36,110	28,350	32,670	33,686	27,755	39,097	41,047	45,033	51,339	57,347
OAHU—										
Waimanalo Sugar Co.	4,538	1,010	1,560	1,650	1,690	3,370	2,230	3,004	2,353	2,852
Heala Agricultural Co., Ltd.	1,719	1,296	2,191	1,699	1,472	1,915	1,798	2,167	1,911	2,290
Lala Plantation	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
Kahuku Plantation Co.	2,987	2,987	4,028	3,973	2,772	3,309	3,978	4,356	7,008	5,617
Waihalu-Haleiwa Bros.	568	871	947	602	872	1,019	1,870	2,015	1,510	1,510
Waihalu Agricultural Co.	2,069	2,206	3,114	2,940	2,600	3,884	3,894	4,055	3,506	4,019
Waihalu Co.	2,069	2,206	3,114	2,940	2,600	3,884	3,894	4,055	3,506	4,019
Pwa Plantation Co.	703	2,825	7,689	7,833	8,217	12,124	15,157	18,284	22,774	2,573
Oahu Sugar Co.	8,979	10,035	19,864	18,843	17,433	25,782	28,929	24,181	45,829	51,625
KAUAI—										
Princeville Plantation Co.	475	475	475	475	475	475	475	475	475	475
Hanalei Sugar Mill	2,582	2,582	2,582	2,582	2,582	2,582	2,582	2,582	2,582	2,582
Kilauea Sugar Co.	6,112	6,837	7,659	6,537	7,454	7,439	9,175	8,510	8,550	8,676
Makae Sugar Co.	1,689	3,730	3,752	3,445	1,597	2,386	2,550	3,194	3,902	15,289
Lihue Plantation Co.	4,892	2,832	3,688	3,898	6,572	8,883	9,642	10,144	13,331	15,289
Grove Farm Plantation	1,032	2,127	2,333	1,762	1,141	1,632	1,513	1,355	1,751	1,953
Kolea Sugar Co.	2,074	2,132	2,828	2,108	2,773	3,833	3,829	4,327	5,293	5,804
A. H. Smith & Co.	1,065	804	1,284	986	917	1,232	1,400	1,489	1,491	1,790
Elwelle Plantation	1,065	804	1,284	986	917	1,232	1,400	1,489	1,491	1,790
McBryde Sugar Co.	12,900	12,900	13,392	11,712	11,407	11,407	11,767	13,290	14,350	13,490
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	129	1,300	1,062	1,570	1,598	1,598	1,510	1,690	1,891	2,001
Gay & Robinson	675	756	733	822	706	1,183	1,059	1,095	1,021	976
Waimoa Sugar Mill Co.	1,666	1,958	1,209	2,470	2,664	2,692	3,483	3,480	6,942	5,187
Meier & Kruse	554	663	1,714	1,373	1,102	1,357	1,824	1,961	888	739
Kokaha Sugar Co.	429	429	429	429	429	429	429	429	429	429
H. P. Payne & Co.	429	429	429	429	429	429	429	429	429	429
V. Knudsen	429	429	429	429	429	429	429	429	429	429
TOTAL	24,219	24,643	43,099	41,704	42,816	61,650	54,414	68,504	65,359	73,348
HAWAII	76,896	58,551	57,078	72,199	61,643	109,299	126,736	91,006	117,239	115,234
MAUI	25,110	28,350	32,670	33,686	27,755	39,097	41,047	45,033	51,339	57,347
OAHU	8,979	10,035	19,864	18,843	17,433	25,782	28,929	24,181	45,829	51,625
KAUAI	24,219	24,643	43,099	41,704	42,816	61,650	54,414	68,504	65,359	73,348
TOTAL	146,174	122,279	152,621	166,432	149,627	235,828	251,125	228,414	283,807	297,541

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EXPERT WILL SUCCEED

Opinions of Dr. Alexander Pfleger the German Scientist now Here.

Dr. Alexander Pfleger, the German scientist who was with the celebrated Dr. Koch in German Guinea during the latter's important experiments in the treatment of malaria-infected inhabitants, has just returned from a trip to Hawaii and Maui where he visited the craters of Kilauea and Haleakala, respectively. Dr. Pfleger admired the magnificent length and breadth of the crater of Haleakala and says that in the score or more which he has looked into during his travels around the world, none equal the extinct wonder of Maui.

He has also become interested in the establishment of the wireless telegraph in the Islands, and says beyond a doubt the system can be made to work. He has visited the wireless telegraph station at Kaimuki where he made a close examination of the delicate instruments already installed there. Dr. Pfleger has made many experiments in wireless telegraphy on the European continent and has great faith in its practicability. "In fact," says the Doctor, "this is the first attempt to connect islands by this system of telegraphy. Prior to this all attempts to connect stations have been made between a point of land and vessels stationed out at sea."

retical or practical reason it should not work from the Oahu station as well. The experiments which Marconi has made have been conducted mainly on the European continent and in England where the conditions of nature are materially different from those encountered in Hawaii, and this would have an effect upon delicate instruments which have been adjusted in a hardy and temperate climate such as England possesses. The moisture of the Hawaiian Islands is deleterious to the working of the delicate instruments established, rusting them in places and thus preventing them from being ready receptacles to the intangible electric waves. Had there been a mountain between the instruments in which iron was, Dr. Pfleger believes there would be reason to feel that the wireless system would be difficult to make successful. This being not the case in Hawaii, he believes the system will be made to work upon the arrival of the new expert sent by Marconi who is expected to arrive here next Saturday.

CASHIER COOKE HIGHLY HONORED

He is Appointed a Vice-President of American Bankers' Association.

Word came to Honolulu by the last steamer that Clarence H. Cooke, cashier of the Bank of Hawaii, had been appointed one of the vice presidents of the American Bankers' Association, with jurisdiction over these Islands.

The honor which has been conferred upon Mr. Cooke is not a sinecure, inasmuch as the association represents the monetary interests of the United States, which makes it imperative that its officers use every effort to make up accurate statistics of the banking interests in their sections which will be of value to the members of the association in making their investments.

The association held its recent annual meeting in Hot Springs, Virginia, and an exhaustive report of its proceedings is contained in the American Bankers' report. Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States, in speaking to the convention said: "The American Bankers' Association represents resources of \$10,000,000,000, which is more than double the banking power of any other country in the world. You are the guardians and administrators of this enormous active capital."

ITCHING PILES.

From the Melbourne Age.

Ever have any irritation of the skin? There are many forms of it, any of them bad enough to tax your patience. Hemorrhoid, a plague of the night, no rest for the sufferer from that complaint. Eczema, too; hives don't sound dangerous, but they cause much misery to those unfortunate enough to be troubled with them. Doan's Ointment is "A wonder" for any such trouble. Any troublesome irritation of the skin can't resist its healing, soothing influence. Lots of Honolulu people know this now.

Mr. H. Ryall, of No. 11, Grosvenor St., South Yarra, is a very old resident of Melbourne. He states: "For a sufferer from that annoying complaint known as irritating piles. At times the irritation was very annoying, especially at night, and in the warm weather

